



THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1811.

[N^o. 2399.]

JEUDI, LE 14 MARS, 1811.

MONTREAL, } BY VIRTUE of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of François Tringue and Jean Baptiste Castongue, against the lands and tenements of Pierre Bougy, and Sally Lyons his wife, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said PIERRE BOUGY, and SALLY LYONS, a land situate at Beauharnois, in the Seigneurie of Annfield, in the said district, containing three arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, being lot number twenty-one above the domaine Saint Louis, bounded in the front by the river Saint Lawrence, in the rear by ungranted land, on one side hereafter by Charles Archambault, and on the other side by Pierre Lemai dit Delorme, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Church door of the Parish of Châteauguay, in the said District on MONDAY the EIGHTEEN day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of Sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the City of Montreal according to Law; and further that no opposition, *ajna d'annuler* or *ajna de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *ajna de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 21st February, 1811.

MONTREAL, } BY VIRTUE of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Pierre Berthelot of Montreal Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Benjamin A. Forbes of the same place, tanner, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said BENJAMIN A. FORBES, a lot of ground or *emplacement* situate in the Saint Lawrence Suburbs of Montreal, containing about one hundred and sixty feet in front, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, bounded in the front, by the main Street of the said suburbs, on one side, and in the rear, by Thomas Evans, Esquire, and on the other side by Raymond Plessis, with a Stone house, tannery, and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot of ground or *emplacement*, and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

FREDK. W. ERMATINGER, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of ground or *emplacement*, and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his Office, in the City of Montreal, according to Law; and further that no opposition *ajna d'annuler* or *ajna de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lot of ground or *emplacement*, and premises or *ajna de charge*, or *servitude* on the same will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 28th February, 1811.

THREE RIVERS, } BY VIRTUE of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district aforesaid, at the suit of Benjamin Hart, of the Town of Three-Rivers, and Alexander Hart, of the City of Montreal, merchants, and co-partners, trading at Three-Rivers, under the firm of Benjamin and Alexander Hart, and Co. against the lands and tenements of Osgood Ward, of the Township of Kingsley, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said OSGOOD WARD, Lots No. 9, 13 and 10, in the fourth range, and No. 11, in the second range, of the Township of Ascott, in the said district. Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid four lots of land will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at my Office, on MONDAY the TENTH day of JUNE next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of land, by mortgage, or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three-Rivers, according to Law; and further that no opposition *ajna d'annuler* or *ajna de distraire*, the whole or any part of the said lots of land, or *ajna de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 29th January, 1811.

PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA, } WHEREAS by VIRTUE of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of Sandford Hoyt, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of Gabriel Tallon, Tavern-keeper, of the said City, to me directed; I have heretofore seized, taken into execution and announced for sale, as belonging to the said GABRIEL TALLON, an *emplacement* of thirty feet in front, by forty in depth, situate lying and being in the City of Quebec, Street and Suburb Saint Valier, bounded to the south west by Augustin Dalairé, and to the north east by Charles Dequise, dit Flamand, with a log-house thereon erected, of thirty feet in front, by twenty-eight feet in depth, which *emplacement* and dependencies have not been sold in consequence of an opposition *ajna de charge* of Marie Magdelaine, widow of Pierre Vincent; and whereas by virtue of a Writ of FENDITIONI EXPOS of the said Court of King's Bench, I am ordered to proceed to the sale of the said immovable property according to the charges mentioned in the said opposition, after three *cries* according to Law. I do hereby give notice, that the said *emplacement* and dependencies will be sold and adjudged to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MARCH instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

JAM. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Quebec 7th March, 1811.

FOR SALE by PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Seventy Pipes Spanish Wine.
9 Hhds. —
7 — Malaga —
5 Pipes Port Wine,
7 Ditto Roussillon do.
1 Hhd. Marcellino —
2 Cases best bottled Madeira,
15 Hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
20 Barrels —
96 Do. Beef,
40 Boxes Bloom Raisins,
40 Casks black and yellow Roan,
10 Boxes of Soap,
15 Cwt. best Cork,
1000 Minots Liverpool Salt,
240 Cwt. good Farine Entire,
150 — F. Eng. Biscuit,
1200 Minots best boiling Pease,
20 Boxes Hyson skin Tea,
120 Burr Stones,
125 Sols American Leather,
25 — Detroit do.
4000 Minots best seed wheat to arrive in first vessel from Montreal.—Quebec, 7th March, 1811.

SPERMACEI CANDLES for Sale by

Quebec, 20th Decr. 1810. MICHL. CLOUET.

DEPT. COMMISSARY GEN.'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, JANUARY 26, 1811.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces,

Seven thousand Barrels of fine FLOUR.
Eight thousand Minots best boiling PEASE.
To be delivered at the following places, in the quantities and at the periods below specified,—

On or before the 1st. June	Flour bls.	Pease minots.
On the King's Wharf, at Quebec,	1500	1500
On or before the 1st. June	1000	2000
do. 15th June	1500	3000
do. 1st. July	1500	1500
do. 1st. August	1500	1500
Totals	7000	8000

The Flour to be packed in good and sufficient casks containing 196 lbs. net each, branded with the initials of the furnishers, and the letter W underneath, subject to inspection, warranted to keep sound for twelve months after the day of delivery. Any of the Flour found defective within the period above specified to be replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

The contractors may be accommodated with an advance in specie or bills of exchange at 30 days sight at par at the option of Government of one third of the amount contracted for, on good and approved security, the remainder to be paid in the same manner at the time of delivery.

Sealed proposals endorsed, Flour or Pease, or both articles will be received at this Office on Saturday, the 10th March next for the whole or part of the above supplies in quantities not less than 200 barrels Flour or 200 Minots Pease.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE BUREAU, Merchant, at Ste. Anne Laperade, in the County of Hampshire, District of Three-Rivers, Province of Lower-Canada, gives notice, that he intends presenting in the course of this present Session of the Provincial Parliament, if possible, and if not, at the Session following, a Petition for an exclusive right to build a TOLL BRIDGE over the river of the said parish of Ste. Anne Laperade.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A part of the Censitaires of the Seigneurie of Ste. Anne Laperade, in the County of Hampshire, District of Three-Rivers, Province of Lower-Canada, give notice that they intend presenting in the course of this present Session of the Provincial Parliament, if possible, and if not, at the Session following, a petition for obtaining a right to name and appoint Syndics to regulate and cause to be done, the labour upon the Common of the said Seigneurie.—Ste. Anne Laperade, 15th Jan. 1811.

FOR SALE, for Bills of Exchange or easy terms of payment.—THE BRIG LOAN SHEFFIELD, of about 100 tons as she now lays at the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, insured against fire till May next. She is well adapted for the West-Indies, Halifax, or Newfoundland Trade, for further particulars apply to LOUIS DELAMARE.

Who has on hand for Sale,
Bright Muscovado sugar in barrels,
Catalonian red wine,
4 Pipes and one qr. cask Spanish white wine,
Church bells from 50 to 350 lb. wt.
500 Spanish Leds,
200 Bushels flax seed,
2 Bales well assorted cloth,
Tar, pitch, cordage, Lignum Vitæ, W. I. Hoops, and a lot of staves.—Quebec, 18th February, 1811.

LANDS.—The Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godmanchester, and Hmelnbrook, hereby informs such others of the persons who have claims in the said Townships, and who have not already come forward with their pretensions, that he will undertake and prosecute their interests therein, upon the usual land commission charges. He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be entrusted with.

Letters post paid will be attended to. W. F. SCOTT.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that the above named W. F. SCOTT, has been duly authorized, by us, to settle the several matters and accounts respecting any Land Newbery, that the late Samuel Phillips and William Vondenvelden, Esqrs. or either of them transacted or undertook; the papers respecting which have been given over to the said W. F. SCOTT, who will upon payment of the dues thereon deliver them to those interested.

JOHN PAINTER.
Curator to the vacant Estate of the late S. Phillips, Esq.
MARIE SUSANNE VOYER.
Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, Esq.
Quebec, January 26, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAMES CAPPER having joined the Concern of FLOWER & NEWBERRY, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER.

Quebec, 25th Oct. 1810.

TO FARMERS, & OTHERS.

THE Subscribers have received, by the Magdalen from London, a THRESHING MACHINE, on a new construction, a model of which may be seen at their Counting House.—Its utility is very great, a man and a horse being able to do more, than a dozen of men, in the ordinary way of Threshing.—Price moderate.—Apply to WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

N. B. It might also be made use of in beating Hemp.

Quebec, 29th October, 1810.

FOR SALE by NICHOLAS BOUCHER,

3000 Red Pine Boards,
3000 White do. do.
1000 2 Inch Plank, 10 feet long, } Red pine.
1500 2 do. do. 12 do. }
1400 2 do. do. 15 do. }
A Boat of 18 feet Completely rigged.
Malbay, 21st. Jan. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber having opened an AUCTION ROOM, in this town, expects to meet with encouragement from his Friends and the Public, hoping that the attention which shall be paid to business entrusted to him, will meet their approbation.

S. ZEPHIRIN KIMBER,
Three Rivers, 27th Feb. 1811. Auct. & Brok.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All those who have any pretensions by debt or otherwise on the succession of the late MRS. CATHERINE JUST, are requested to give them in duly attested to the Subscriber in the space of two months from this date, at which time the business of the said Estate will be finally settled between the Heirs.

G. VANFELSON,
Quebec, 7th March, 1811. Advocate.

TO LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next.—That large and pleasant Country House known by the name of LOWER BIJOU, about a mile from Quebec, on the Lorette Road; with a spacious garden planted with more than a hundred fruit trees, stable, coach-house &c. and a meadow in the front of the house, which produces about ten or twelve hundred bundles of the best sort of hay.—Apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

MICHL. SAUVAGAT,
Lower Bijou, 2d Jan. 1811.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the Sub-ber and whose accounts have been delivered, are respectfully requested to pay without any further delay. Printing Office, 28th Feb. 1811. J. NELSON.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, and possession given the first of May next, that large two-story HOUSE with Vault, No. 42, Sault au Marelor Street, and a large Store, 30 feet in length adjoining the same, at present occupied by FRANKS BOUCHER, Esq.—Apply to the Subscriber, Upper-Town. ROBERT RITCHIE, Quebec, 9th January, 1811.

TO BE Sold and possession given the 1st. of May next.—That large and Commodious HOUSE No. 52, SAULT-AU-MARELOT STREET, has extensive and superior Vault, Stable, yard &c. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.—Quebec, 31st Jan. 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, and possession given on the first of May next; the HOUSE No. 7, in St. Peter Street, occupied by the Subscriber.—Apply to him on the premises. JOHN JONES, Quebec, 21st January, 1811.

TO MERCHANTS SHIP BUILDERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.

TO BE Sold, or let for a Term of Years the very valuable and extensive Cove and Premises situate in the Parish of Point Levi opposite the City of Quebec, commonly called the NEW WICKLOW COVE, lately occupied by Mr. George Charles Ship builder, on which are erected a New Hangar three stories high, a work Shop, Moulding Lofs, Steam House, Forge and other Conveniences for Ship building; also a new Dwelling House of two stories high, and several smaller houses for the use of workmen, the whole in thorough repair. Possession to be given immediately: the purchaser or Lessee can be accommodated upon reasonable Terms with some choice Oak and Pine Timber now lying upon the premises.

For Further particulars apply to EDWD. BOWEN, No. 22, St. Ursule Street, Quebec, 27th Feb. 1811.

TO LET, for one or more years, and pos-session given on the 1st May next, that large and commodious HOUSE, Bakehouse with two ovens, and other appurtenances, situate in St. Helen Street, adjoining the property of the Honorable Charles De Lanaudiere, and formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Saul.—For further particulars and conditions apply to the Subscriber, Quebec, 19th Feb. 1811. ELIZABETH HANNA.

TO BE LET and possession given on the 1st of May next.—The Stores in the Cannote Hill, under Hope Gate, well situated for Wholesale Stores.—Enquire of the undersigned proprietor on the premises. THOS. WILSON, Quebec, 22d Jan. 1811.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, and possession given on the 1st May next.—That large and very commodious HOUSE and lot No. 10, St. JOHN STREET, known by the UNION TAVERN.—For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the premises. Quebec, 1st Decr. 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next, a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, Three Stories high, No. 15 PALACE STREET, now occupied by Lieut. Colonel SHANK.—For particulars apply to JOHN ROSS, Quebec, 12th Feby. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.—To be let for One or more Years, from the first of May next, the EMPLACEMENTS belonging to the Subscriber, situated at the Cannote, in the Lower Town of Quebec, consisting of an extensive Wharf on the River St. Charles, joining on one side to that of Mr. John Macnider, and on the other side to that of Mr. Thos. Wilson; also, an excellent two story stone House, Hangar and Stables on the Lot adjoining to the Wharf. The whole in good order. Those who wish to lease the whole, or part, may apply to the Subscriber on the premises, every day between Nine and Twelve o'clock.

ANTHONY VANFELSON, Quebec, 13th Feb. 1811.

FOR SALE.—That large and convenient HOUSE No. 20, situate in Ste. FAMILIE STREET, Upper Town, with Vault, Ice House, two spacious Yards and a large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees. Apply to JAMES VOYER, Esq. N. F. Lower Town, Quebec, Jan. 29, 1811.

FOR SALE, Eleven Thousand five hundred acres of LAND in Wolfstown, adjoining the New Road leading to Shipiton, to which an indisputable Title will be given.—Price TWO SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Acre.—Apply to JNO. Wm. WOOLSEY, & Co. Quebec, 1st January, 1811.

BY PRIVATE SALE, for Ready Money, a few China Supper and Tea Sets, Spermaceti Candles, Turkey Rose, for cleaning all kinds of Plate, Steel, &c. with a number of other articles.—Apply to JAS. GRAY, Quebec, 2d January, 1811.

AT the Subscribers Stores, a few Pipes and Hhds,
1. P. Tenerife Wine,
8 Pipes prime Port,
A few punchons Jamaica Spirits,
20 Cases Castile Soap,
20 Barrels fine Flour and 80 Cwt. common do.,
600 Minots boiling Pease,
4 M. Minots Lisbon Salt,
94 Boxes Tin,
3 Tons bar Iron,
12 Cwt. Copper bolts,
A 15 inch Cable,
6 M. Feet of 2d quality Oak Timber,
50 M. Feet Pine do. And the fine Sloop Grace of Gintons.
For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co. Quebec, 28th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.—24 tons flat and square Iron,
5 Tons Bolt Iron,
8 do. Rod do.
2 do. Casement do.
20 Hoghead Whitebread Porter,
A new and elegant Piano Forte.

—ALSO—
A very extensive and well chosen assortment of dry Goods.

JOHN MACNIDER & Co. Quebec, 26th November, 1810.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, Hyson and Green Tea in Chests, Single and Double refined Loaf Sugar in Small Lots.—Five Casks bottled Porter and Ale, and 5 Hampers Cyder, and one Puncheon Rum.

Quebec, 1st January, 1811.

JOHN JONES.

SPANISH RED WINE.
JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, of superior quality.

ALSO, 200 Pipes strong Leeward Island RUM.

Wm. OVIATT, Quebec, 4th June, 1810.

THE Subscriber having leased WOLF'S COVE, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, shall be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessees.

Quebec, Feby. 11, 1811. ROBERT RITCHIE.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s. 6d.

THE CONNEXION between the CIVIL and RELIGIOUS STATE OF SOCIETY, A SERMON, Preached at the opening of the New Scotch Church, called St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, in the City of Quebec, on Friday the 30th day of November, 1810.

BY ALEXANDER SPARK, D. D.
Quebec, Printed and Sold by John Neilson, and may be had at Messrs. Sills' Three Rivers, and J. Brown's Montreal. Quebec, 15th Jan. 1811.

TRINITY HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 23rd Feb. 1811.

PERSONS willing to Contract for laying the usual BUOYS and BEACONS in Lake Saint Peter, at Isle Platte, at Isle à la Bague and before Montreal, at the opening of the Navigation, will give in their proposals to Mr. DELISLE, at the Trinity-House, Montreal, on or before the TENTH day of APRIL next.—Any person residing in the District of Quebec, willing to contract as above, may apply to Mr. LINDSAY, Registrar to the Trinity-House Quebec.

For SALE or to be LET, and possession given 1st MAY next.

THE valuable and convenient property now occupied by John Painter Esq. consisting of a large dwelling House, a yard behind the dwelling house, to which is very easy access, a Stone Store with a cellar under the same, and other Stores, with a Stable & Chaise house, and a good well of water in the yard, for further particulars enquire of OBADIAH AYLWIN, Près de Ville, 6th March, 1811.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Vaults, Market Place, Lower Town, a few doz. SCOT'S STRONG ALE, of a Superior quality. JAMES ROSS & Co. Quebec, 6th Decr. 1810.

TO BE LET, the unleased property on the main of Jacques Cartier.—1st. a Grist Mill, with two pair of Stones and Bolts, well supplied with water.—2d. the Beach for Timber, with 3 acres of Land above high water, suitable for a dry dock, and for building vessels.—3d. a mill fit for a Saw mill, or other purposes, where timber may be floated from the Grand River.—4th. a lot of building, one of stone of 45 by 57 feet, with 4 floors in the wall, and two in the roof, with two large kilns adjoining; also a store of timber, 30 by 50 feet, the whole on the river edge, where vessels can unload at high-water, these well situated for a large flour manufactory, a distillery or brewery.—Apply at No. 22, Sous-le-Fort Street, or on the premises.

Also, to be Sold, the HOUSE No. 22, Sous-le-Fort Street, in the Lower Town, at present occupied by Mr. ALLSOPP, apply as above.—Quebec, 31st Jan. 1811.

THE subscriber duly elected Tutor to the minor Children of the late Mr. JAMES EWING and ANNA HUTTON, his Wife deceased, requests all those who are indebted to his succession to pay without delay the amount of their respective Debts; and all those to whom the said succession is indebted are requested to send in their Accounts for examination and settlement.

Quebec, 17th Feb. 1811. Tuo. EWING.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE public are hereby notified, that there is a Line of Stages erected, to run from Quebec to Montreal, to commence on the twenty-first day of the present month, and will be regularly kept up by the subscribers, proprietors of the said Line.

TO RUN AS FOLLOWS.
With covered carriages, good horses, and careful drivers, will convey the passengers from Quebec to Montreal and from Montreal to Quebec in two days—not being later than eight o'clock at night on the road, (accidents excepted). To start from Quebec and Montreal at four o'clock in the morning on Mondays and Thursdays, meet at Cape Madeline, or Three Rivers, the same day; part from Three Rivers or Cape Madeline at four o'clock in the morning on Tuesdays and Fridays, arrive at Quebec and Montreal the same days.

The proprietors have taken pains to establish regular stages for the accommodation of the passengers, where they may breakfast, dine, sup and lodge; and will have allowed one half hour of time at each meal.

Those who wish to have seats in the said Stage will please to call at Josiah Stiles, & Co. Quebec.—Thomas Peck, Montreal—Pierre Bureau, St. Anne, or Simeon Dewey, Three Rivers; at which places they may be particularly informed as to the fare of the Stage.

JOSEPH STILES, THOMAS PECK, PIERRE BUREAU, SIMEON DEWEY.

Three-Rivers, Jan. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT ST. ROCK'S.

SOAP and CANDLES of a Superior Quality Pack'd for Exportation. THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 18th December, 1810.

Orders for the above articles will be taken at Mr. William Sheppard's Store, No. 12, Upper Town Market, where a Supply will be kept for the convenience of Town Customers.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE, have for Sale.

Best patent Cables and Hawsers from 5 to 13 inches, An assortment of best patent Cordage, Anchors and kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt. Sheathing and copper nails, Sheathing paper, 20 Bbls. prime beef and pork, 20 Do. Stockholm Tar, 20 Tons assorted bolt, flat and square iron, 3 — Copper bolts and rings 6 to 1 1/2 inch, And, 10 M. feet Refuse Oak Timber. Quebec, 27th Decr. 1810.

FOR SALE.—A few chaldrons Liverpool Coals,

20 barrels prime Pork, 80 kegs excellent butter, 25 bales superfine, fine and coarse cloths, 1 bale flannels, and 2 bales stockings, 3 pipes Madeira wine, 2 cases mustard in 1-pound bottles, 3 crates earthenware, 7 casks hardware, 100 kegs paint, 40 tons whiting, 1 chest boiler tea.—Apply to Quebec, 10th Jan. 1811. BENN, HEATH & Co.

FOR SALE, at a very reduced price.—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STANDARD STAVES.—Credit on the above will be given until the Fall, on approved Bills.—For particulars apply to JOHN SEXTON CAMPBELL, Slave Celler.

Quebec, 5th July, 1810.

FOR SALE, at the Subscriber's opposite the New Building Goal.—1000 minots green boiling pease, 1,100 white ditto, oats, bran, salt, also a parcel of knees fit for vessels and hangars.—Also for Hire, a Cellar built with stone, which will hold from 4 to 6 hundred barrels.—Possession immediately.

Quebec, 13th Feby. 1811. W. BOUTILLIER.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, and to be delivered in the course of May next, 30,000 Kamouraska White Pine Boards, also 10,000 do. White Pine Planks.

J. B. MIVILLE DECHENE, Quebec, 5th Feby. 1811. Merchant.

TO BE SOLD.—A Pair of handsome CUR-TRICLE HORSES.—Apply to GEO. HAMILTON, No. 13, St. Peter Street.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1810.

FOR Sale at this Office, a few Copies of the a-bove, on a sheet of Letter paper.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCH.

LETTER FROM MASSENA TO BERTHIER.

Coinbra, Oct. 4, 1810.

"Monsieur—We set out on our march on the 10th ultimo in order to enter Portugal, as I have already informed your Highness. On the 5th day we arrived at Viseu, after passing through very bad roads. We were obliged to halt there for five days, in order to give time for the park of artillery and the baggage to come up, and be put in order, as I have had the honour of acquainting you from Viseu.

"I left the latter place on the 21th. On the third day of my march I arrived in front of the position of Busaco, which was occupied by the allied English and Portuguese armies. I reconnoitred this position the next morning at day-break. I directed an attack on the left by the second corps, and on the centre by the sixth; the eighth corps remained in reserve. The position is certainly the strongest in all Portugal. General Reiguer, however, gained the top of the ridge, and was beginning to establish himself there, when General Hill, with a corps of 20,000 men, attacked in close column the troops who, worn out with fatigue, were beginning to form on the edge of the mountains, and drove them down. This retreat, supported by a good reserve, was executed in good order, and the second corps resumed its first position. In the centre were the divisions of Loison and Marchand. The first made an attack on the right of the road which leads to the convent of Busaco, and the other on the left. General Loison being obliged to climb a very steep mountain to regain the great road, reached it after great exertions; but he had not sufficient time to form there in close column, and to establish himself: two English columns came up in close order, and, protected by a numerous artillery, changed this division, and obliged it to retreat. General Marchand, who was to support this attack, took up a position to the enemy. The English did not dare to advance above 200 paces from their line of battle. The remainder of the day was spent in skirmishing.

"During the night I reconnoitred this position, which Lord Wellington would not have ventured to occupy, if he had any like me, considered it extremely strong, my plan was immediately decided on, and I endeavoured to obtain by my manoeuvres an advantage which would have cost too many brave men. I sent out reconnoitering parties of infantry and cavalry towards the right and left, to examine the country, and to keep the enemy in doubt as to the course of my movements.

"From the intelligence I received, I decided on turning the English army by my right. The position of the bridge of Murcella, which the enemy had fortified, and on which he could make a flank movement by the ridge of Pombal, favoured his means of moving thither. His whole force indeed that two hours; while the road of Sardo, crossing the Col de Caranuelo brought me upon Boialvo, in an open and fertile country. This movement turned the left of the enemy, and gave me the power of manoeuvring on his flank. At six, at night, on the 25th, I quitted the position of Moira, and I marched upon Boialvo. The eighth corps, which had not suffered, formed the advanced guard, the sixth corps the main body, and the second the rear-guard. All my wounded followed on the carriages of the train and beasts of burden.

"The enemy, perceiving after midnight this manoeuvre on his left, placed a strong rear-guard at Busaco, and marched in great disorder in several columns towards Coinbra, after having blown up all his ammunition and burnt his magazines.

"On the 1st I arrived at Coinbra; the enemy had left all his cavalry, with some regiments of infantry, which we charged. He retired from thence upon Condema. On the 2d I sent my advanced guard towards this village, and the enemy was again driven from it: it is now at Redinha. My cavalry commands all the roads which fall into the great road of Lisbon, and General Monteban has marched upon Figueras.

"Lord Wellington, with the allied army, is retreating upon Lisbon. He gives out that it is his intention to dispute with us at the position.

"I march in one body, and will use every endeavour to induce him to give battle—the only means of destroying him, or forcing him to re-embark. The allied army is estimated at 60 to 70,000 men, including 25,000 British. The enemy burns and destroys every thing as he evacuates the country; he forces the inhabitants to abandon their homes. Coinbra, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, is deserted. We find no provisions; the army is subsisted on Indian corn and the vegetables which we find remaining in the ground.—Lord Wellington, not daring to wait for us in the open country, endeavours to destroy every thing which might sustain our army. The inhabitants of the towns and villages are very miserable; they are compelled to serve on pain of death. In short, no period of history furnishes an example of such barbarity.

"Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 3,000 men, including a great many officers. General Simon, of Loison's division, was dangerously wounded, and left behind in the ranks of the enemy. General Grandjean is dead of his wounds. The General of Division Merle is wounded; as are also the Generals of Brigade Foix and Maucune; they will not be able to serve again for some time. The Colonels of the 20th regiment of the line, of the 6th and 32d light infantry, are killed, and several others wounded. There are many vacancies of officers in the different corps, which must be filled up.

"The Anglo-Portuguese army acknowledges to have lost 4000 men, one-half of them English.

"I leave behind me my sick and wounded at Coinbra, where I am fortifying two convents; I can only leave a small number of troops to defend them. The best defence I can give them is to beat the English, and force them to re-embark.

"General Reiguer deserves the highest praise; he has conducted himself like an able and experienced general. General Loison maintained his reputation. In short, every officer and soldier has fought with bravery and enthusiasm. I will send you a statement of the rewards to be given to the brave army of Portugal, which is animated by the greatest devotion for the service of the Emperor.

"I am, with the most respectful devotion,
"Monsieur, &c. &c."
"MASSENA."

SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOUND UPON THE PERSON OF THE COURIER.

Where did you leave the army?—Marching upon Lisbon. The advanced guard was at Redinha. The Commander in Chief left on the same day that I did.

Where did you leave the wounded and sick?—At Coinbra, with a Police Guard, and the necessary provisions; the few inhabitants who remained and those who returned there having been made responsible for the fate of the French that were left there: the Prince having considered, that 3 or 400 men could do as well as a greater number.

What is the temper of the army?—Good; particularly since the manoeuvres of the Commander in Chief, by which he turned the enemy's position.

What is the disposition of the Portuguese?—Fancied; the leading people all English; the lower order kept in terror by the enemy.

Do you think that we shall get on to Lisbon?—Every thing leads me to hope so; the English being in full retreat, and the French full of confidence in the Commander in Chief.

Do we find resources in the country?—None, except the vegetables that are still in the fields.—The soldiers have not suffered as yet.

Do the Commanders of the Corps agree with the Commander in Chief?—I do not know; but the character of the Commander in Chief carries an imposing impression with the Commanders of the Corps of the Army.

Has the army plenty of ammunition?—I know that it has two millions of cartridges, without reckoning what there are in the pouches.

Had you many wounded at the battle of Busaco?—I have heard that there were from 2500 to 3000; but, by their own confession, the English lost 4000. The army would require reinforcements to maintain itself at Lisbon; and it has not a single penny in the military chest.

What do you reckon the English and Portuguese army to amount to?—From 60 to 70,000 men, of whom 25 or 30,000 are English, without reckoning the militia or armed peasantry.

What are the plans of the English?—To defend Lisbon and its approaches, and to blow up the public buildings. The English inspire great terror in the country, and oblige all the inhabitants to abandon their houses, and to burn all their resources on pain of death. Portugal is a desert.

Have you many sick in the army?—Not a great many; the soldiers are very well, and anxious only to encounter the English.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Captain Churchill, of the 1st Guards, had lately a most fortunate escape in Portugal. Having been ordered by General Hill, to whom he is Aide-de-Camp, to reconnoitre some French detachments along the right bank of the Tagus, the boat in which he was unluckily took ground opposite a newly erected battery, which opened upon it; and while he was leaning his arm upon a soldier's shoulder to steady himself, a cannon shot took off the poor fellow's head, without doing any injury to Captain Churchill's arm, beyond the violent shock of the missile.

In one of the Spanish papers lately received, we find the following answer of General Mendizabal to an application of the Head of the Franciscan Friars for the delivery of one of that Order who had enlisted in his army, which answer has afforded universal satisfaction. It is in substance as follows:—"The Head of the Franciscan Order has certainly forgot what Cardinal Zimenez de Cisneros, one of the same order, had done when commanding the army which took Oren with so much honour and glory for Spain, by enlisting under his command so many friars of his own order. If at that time his Eminence thought of nothing else but destroying the Alcoran, and substituting the Holy Gospel in its stead, what would he not do now, when the religion of our forefathers and our mother country is in danger? I have taken a lesson from his Eminence. Let the present head of the order send me a list of all those capable of bearing arms, not forgetting yourself (if capable of serving), and we shall then march and free our religion and country! It certainly interests me no more than your Reverence to save the country, that you may remain Head of your Order. Inspire, then, all your friars, that they may be agents in this noble work, banishing away all kind of faith. Let no other voice be heard than that of war against the tyrant, freedom to our religion, our country, and our beloved Ferdinand the VIIth."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 18.

Non-Intercourse.—Mr. Miller, of Kentucky, stated to the House, that as the session was drawing to a close, it was necessary something should be done relative to the non-intercourse laws; that the subject had been delayed on account of the arrival of the new French Minister, but that it was probable the President was in possession of all the information which could be expected from that Minister; he was about to move a call for such information as the President might possess on the subject of the repeal of the French decrees. And he would inform the House, that if no information should be received which should alter the present aspect of our foreign relations, he should move a resolution to repeal the non-intercourse laws. He then offered the following, which passed by a large majority—62 to 20.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information in his possession, not heretofore communicated, and which, in his opinion, it may be proper to disclose, touching the legal repeal or modification of the French decrees, as well as of the practical operation of those decrees, since the 1st of November last.

Tuesday, February 19.

A message from the President was received in answer to the call made yesterday, by Mr. Miller. The message covered a volume of documents—the most of them old and unimportant. But the papers which excited the most interest, and which appeared to be latest from France, were the letter of the Grand Judge, (the Duke of Nassau), and the letter of the Minister of Finance, (the Duke of Gtete), both dated on the 25th of December, which had been sent from a Bordeaux newspaper, and forwarded to Secretary Smith by Mr. Charles Myers, Consul at Bordeaux. There are a number of letters and extracts of letters from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, the last of which was dated on the 29th December; at that time the British Orders in Council were not repealed. There is a long letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis Wellesley, relative to the repeal of the Orders in Council.—No answer to this letter had been received on the 29th December. Mr. Pinkney talks about taking his leave of the British Court and coming home, but had not determined at the date of his last letter. These documents were referred to the committee of foreign relations, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, February 20.

50,000 Volunteers.—Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed at the commencement of the session on the military establishment, reported a bill authorizing the President to accept the service of 50,000 volunteers who are to clothe and equip themselves, and be held in readiness to be called on by the President any time within two years after their services are offered, and to be holden, if necessary, for the term of one year.—To receive the same pay and emoluments as regulars, while in actual service. The bill appropriates 500,000 dols. to carry the act into effect. Referred to a committee of the whole and made the order for Saturday.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The enclosed Bill passed the Committee of the Whole to-day, and will, on Monday, (25th inst.) be taken up in the House. The third section will be warmly opposed, but I fear the party will carry it at all events.

A BILL, supplementary to the Act, entitled, "An Act concerning the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, &c. That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from British port, prior to the second day of February, 1811, and no merchandise owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture on account of any infraction or presumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President shall declare the fact by Proclamation; and such Proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification, in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed, or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such Proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. That until the Proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the Act, entitled "An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes" shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies: Provided however, That any vessel or merchandise which may, in pursuance thereof, be seized, prior to the fact being ascertained whether Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, 1811, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned, shall, nevertheless be restored on application of the parties on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States, in a sum equal to the value thereof to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, 1811, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the tenth day of November, 1810.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Sully, Councillor of State, Director General of the Customs, dated Feb. 18th, 1810.

"On the 5th of last August, the Minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Amstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, the effects would cease; it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration the English would revoke their Orders in Council and renounce the principles of blockade which they wished to establish; or that the United States, in conformity to the act commenced, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued on the 2d November, a Proclamation which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and which declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the Collectors of the Customs of the United States a circular, which prescribes to them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States armed French vessels, and enjoins them to apply, after the 2d of February next, the law of the 1st May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relations, to English vessels of every description, as well as the production of wool, industry, or produce of England and her dependencies.

His Majesty having seen in these two pieces the annunciation of the measures which the Americans purpose taking on the 2d of February next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you that the Berlin and Milan Decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st November or may enter in the future; and that those which have been sequestered as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of a special report.

On the 2d of February I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favouring the American navigation. I have the honour to salute you. The Minister of Finance.
(Signed) The DUKE OF GAETE.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Pinkney, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated London, December 14, 1810.

"On the 4th instant, I received from Lord Wellesley a note, of which a copy marked No. 1 is inclosed, respecting the repeal of the French decrees. The conference to which it invited me took place on the 5th; and in the course of it I explained to him, at considerable length, my view of that subject, and of the points immediately connected with it. Lord Wellesley heard me in his usual manner; but confined himself to such general remarks and professions as I need not repeat to you.

He introduced, of his own accord, the subjects of a minister plenipotentiary, and the Chesapeake.

"On the first, he professed to entertain the same disposition and intention as heretofore, and declared that the delay which had taken place arose altogether from some obstacles, of a personal nature, to obtaining the services of the person whom he particularly wished to send to America; that he hoped these obstacles would soon be removed; that he had another person in view if it should be otherwise; that he had not supposed that delay could be considered as of any moment by my government, after these temporary inequalities were common, and when not meant to be offensive, were never held to be so, &c.

"On the second, he informed me that he had not sent me a paper which he had prepared upon it, because he thought it would be well that the new minister should carry on the adjustment, and consequently, that it should be postponed till he was appointed. He repeated, that we should have no difficulties upon it. I gave you these verbal explanations as I received them."

(No. 1.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 4, 1810.

Sir,—After the most accurate inquiry I have not been able to obtain any authentic intelligence of the actual repeal of the French decrees, to which your notes of the 25th of August, and 3d of November, refer, or of the restoration of the commerce of neutral nations to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

If you should be in possession of any such information, I should be happy to receive it from you, and for that purpose I request to have the honor of a conference with you at this office to-morrow, at two o'clock. I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

On the 10th of Dec. Mr. Pinkney wrote a long and warm letter to the British minister; to which an answer had not been returned Dec. 23. In Mr. Pinkney's letters all is unfavourable except the extract given above.

BOSTON, MARCH 1.

It is now sixty days since we have had any news from Lisbon, or the armies in its vicinity. Capt. Luce who left that place on the 29th Dec. states that the British squadron were preparing to go off Toulon, the fleet blockading that port having been dispersed, by a gale.

Capt. Luce, from Lisbon, 3 days after sailing, was boarded from a French frigate, another in co, and a privateer, said to be near—supposed to be cruising for vessels bound to Portugal with provisions. The frigates were 7 days from Nantes. If the French capture American vessels bound to Spain or Portugal, it will be a new violation of our neutral commerce. They can only blockade Lisbon and Cadiz by land, and on that side we shall not attempt to enter.

From a source the most respectable we are informed, that Mr. Morier, British Charge des Affaires, has made known to our government, that the official information (made public) from Mr. Russell, that the French decrees are not revoked, will be fully credited by the British government—and that they will be compelled to consider a continuance of non-intercourse against them exclusively, as a measure of hostility, demanding immediate steps to meet it.—*Balt. Fed. Repub.*

Extract of a letter received at Nassau, dated Havana Jan. 11.

"His Britannic Majesty's ship Implacable, came off here this morning, on her voyage from Vera Cruz to Cadiz having on board four millions and a half of dollars, and one thousand sermons of Cochinal, and is now standing off to receive on board the member of the Cortes for this Island Don Andres de Jauregui; some of the officers who have landed, say, that the revolutionists in Mexico, though beaten in every engagement, were still gaining strength."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buenos Ayres, to his friend in Providence, dated November 14, 1810.

"News has this moment been received that the new government forces have had an action with the troops of the line of the King's forces, and have gained a battle, with the loss of 300 men, killed and wounded, by which the mines of Potosi have fallen into the hands of the new government, which will occasion a greater plenty of money to circulate here."

We have been favoured with the N. Orleans Gazette of the 17th ult. which contains the strongest assurances of the complete restoration of tranquillity throughout that territory. The whole disturbances, it appears, ended in the death of two citizens by the brigands, and the destruction of three dwelling houses by fire.—Not a single sugar house or sugar works were molested. About 100 brigands had been killed and hung, and several more would be executed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—From a gentleman who left Mobile on Tuesday, the 15th inst. we have received the following information:

Col. Cushing obtained liberty from the Spanish Commandant, to bring his family a shore from the gun-boats that lie at anchor some distance from the fort, and has taken a house in the village. Capt. Ganes with his company, lies encamped close by the village—the Spanish patrols pass round his camp and through the adjacent country. The militia from Washington country, ordered down by Lieut. Col. Sparks, were discharged and sent home by Col. Cushing. The Spaniards will not give up the fort. Col. Cushing has no orders to take it. Spanish law governs. Reciprocity and an interchange of friendly acts are daily experienced between the Spanish and American officers. These are the beautiful effects of national philosophy.

The Senate of the U. S. have rejected the bill for continuing the National Bank. The votes were 17 and 17, and Mr. Clinton, Vice President, gave the casting vote. 10 Democratic Senators voted in favour of the bill. Many persons believe the opposition to the Bank to be founded partly on ignorance, and partly on malignity.

The Committee of Congress on the subject of a National University, have reported that Congress have no power to create such an institution.

It is rumored from Washington, that Mr. Madison will nominate Joel Barlow, minister to France, if he can previously ascertain, that the Senate will not reject him.

DREADED OCCURRENCE.

Letters from Smyrna mention, that one of the Western caravans, in passing through the Desert of Syria, in Sept. 1, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled along like the waves of the sea. The caravan consisted of 800 persons, comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c. who were with their camels, spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed, which obtained shelter on the southern slope of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

MONTPELLIER, Feb. 21.—Spotted Fever.—We continue to receive accounts from various parts of the State of the prevalence of this disorder. Since our last, there have been about forty cases in this village. The alarm excited among the inhabitants, on its first appearance, was almost beyond description. On Friday last, at a most critical juncture, our two physicians were both violently seized near the same time—the solution for a moment seemed to stare us in the face. Apparent horror was depicted in every countenance. The universal cry was, what shall we do? Business for a while was almost suspended. It was difficult to obtain sufficient assistance to take care of the sick, although the inhabitants were extremely kind and accommodating, and readily volunteered their services. Happily, however, Dr. Joseph Lewis, of Martown, was called in to our relief. By his superior skill, and very judicious management of the disorder, not a case to which he was called in the early stage of it (and he has had upwards of thirty cases) but what is doing well. Only two deaths have occurred within the last week. We have heard of no new cases within the last 48 hours. It ought to be noticed here, that the physicians have found the greatest aid, and a most certain relief, from the use of the steam box.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Mr. Secretary Foy, delivered at the bar, in conformity to an address of the house to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, a detailed statement of the expenses incurred for repairing and ameliorating the castle St. Lewis; and the said statement was referred to a committee of five members.

A petition from Jacques La Combe, of L'Assomption, praying that a law may be passed to authorise him to erect a bridge over the river L'Assomption, was presented to the house.

The petition of George Waters Allsopp, praying to be authorised by a law to erect a bridge over the river Jacques Cartier, was referred to a special committee.

A message from the Legislative Council, informing that they had agreed to the bill to continue the levying of duties under the Act of the 45th Geo. III. chap. 19, without any amendments.

And also that the Legislative Council agreed to the conference on the subject matter of their amendments to the bill to continue the Police Laws, and to the bill to continue the Act for regulating the provincial Post Houses.

SATURDAY, 9.—The house adjourned for want of a quorum.

MONDAY, 11.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, announcing that they had passed the Bill to erect a bridge over the river Montmorency, with several amendments; also, that the Legislative Council did not insist on the amendments by them sent down to the Bill to continue the several Laws empowering the Justices of the Peace to make rules and regulations of Police; and that they desired a new conference on their amendments sent down to the Bill to continue and amend the Act to regulate the Provincial Post Houses.

The House having agreed to the new conference desired by the Legislative Council, the Master in Chancery was called in and informed thereof.

The amendments from the Legislative Council to the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the River Montmorency were ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Petition of Jacques La Combe, praying to be authorised to erect a Bridge over the River L'Assomption, was referred to a Committee of five Members.

TUESDAY 12th. Mr. Mure from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of G. W. Allsopp and others, reported the opinion of the Committee on the said Petition, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the said G. W. Allsopp and others to erect a Bridge over the river Jacques Cartier.

Mr. Papineau, Junr. reported, that the managers had acquainted them that their Honors did insist on their amendments to the Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating Provincial Post Houses, for which they gave their reasons, which were delivered at the Clerk's Table.

Mr. Papineau, from the Committee, on Jacques La Combe's petition, presented a Bill to authorise the said Jacques La Combe to erect a Toll Bridge over the river L'Assomption, which was received and read for the first time.

A message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief was received by the Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the attendance of the House in the Upper House of the Legislature.

The House went up accordingly, and Mr. Speaker, after a speech in relation to the object, presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief a Bill to continue for a limited time the levying of the Duties imposed by the Provincial Act of the 15th Geo. III. chap. 13. To which His Excellency was pleased to signify the Royal Assent, and thank His Majesty's Loyal Subjects for their benevolence.

The reasons offered by the Legislative Council for insisting on their amendments to the Bill to continue the act for regulating Provincial Post Houses, were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—A Bill to authorise Jacques La Combe to erect a Bridge over the river L'Assomption was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of five Members.

The House then proceeded to take into consideration the amendments from the Legislative Council to the Bill for erecting a Bridge over the river Montmorency; and the further consideration of the said amendments was postponed till the first Monday of August next.

POLICE.

WEEKLY SETTINGS.—SATURDAY, 3d March, 1811.

Robert Ritchie, Francois Frolette, Etienne Lagout, Etienne Cote, Victor Hamel, Pros. Cordier, dit Prestabour, Abraham Lagout, La Veuve Pascal Letourneau, Thomas Aylwin, John Neilson, Francois Durette, Messrs. Rogers & Co, Pierre Bruneau, and William Thomas, of Quebec, were severally fined ten shillings with costs, for having neglected to remove the Canots in front of their houses and lots respectively.

MARKETS—QUEBEC.

From Wednesday 7th to Wednesday 13th March 1811.

Beef per lb in the markets.	20	0	5	to	0	0	4
Doe in the Butchers stalls.	0	0	4	to	0	0	6
Mutton.	0	0	6	to	0	0	9
Veal.	0	0	6	to	0	0	7
Pork.	0	0	8	to	0	0	10
Salt butter per lb.	0	1	1	to	0	1	2
Tallow.	0	0	11	to	0	1	0
Flour per Cwt.	1	10	0	to	2	0	0
Peas per minot.	0	8	4	to	0	11	8
Oats.	0	3	0	to	0	3	6
Hay per 100 bundles.	3	10	0	to	4	10	0
Straw.	1	4	3	to	1	17	6
Wood per Cord.	1	0	0	to	4	0	0

CASH wanted for Bills of Exchange on the Right Honble and Honble the Board of Ordnance, for £100 Sterling, at 30 days sight.—Sealed proposals addressed to LARRATT SMITH, Esq. to be delivered at his Office on or before the 25th inst. "Offers for Bills," to be written on the cover with the address; and proposals for any part of the above as low as £50 will be received.

Quebec, 13th March, 1811.

MR. DAME returns his most respectful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, for the liberal encouragement they have given him in the Painting as also in his Dancing School. And informs them that Miniature Painting and other branches of Painting, Gold &c. will be continued at his Room, No. 7, St. John St. until the 1st of May.—Quebec, 13th March, 1811.

Session of the Court of King's Bench.
The Court of King's Bench will be held at the Court House in the City of Quebec, on FRIDAY the TWENTY-SECOND day of MARCH, instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, whereof all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables and other Ministers of Justice, whose duty it may be to attend the said Court, are to take notice that they be then and there in their own proper persons, to do those things which the said Court may lawfully order and direct.
Quebec, 13th March, 1811. JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

The Proprietors of the Quebec and Boston Stages, return humble thanks to the Public for the generous encouragement they have received this winter; and take the liberty to inform them, that, in consequence of a Distressing Sickness which rages near the line of 45 degrees, (on their route), they think it advisable to adjourn the running of the Stage for a few months; which adjournment will take place on Monday the Twenty-fifth day of March instant.

JOSIAH STILES, for himself and the rest of the Proprietors of the Line.

SALES BY AUCTION.
On TUESDAY next the 19th inst. and to be continued every following Tuesday, at ONE o'clock.

SEVERAL consignments consisting of Dry Goods of every description

ALSO,
25 Boxes yellow Soap,
20 Boxes Candles,
30 Barrels Beef,
5 Chaldrons Coals,
AND,
An assortment of Wearing Apparel.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auctioneer & Broker.
Quebec, 14th March, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next the 20th instant, at the Subscribers Auction Room, at ONE o'clock.

A VERY general assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the Season.—ALSO,
7 Barrels fine Muscovado Sugar, Mould Candles, Honey, Cloves, Nutmegs, Twist Tobacco, Snuff and a Variety of other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.
Quebec, 14th March, 1811.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS will be held, at the Subscriber's Rooms, at ONE o'clock, on every THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this present Month of March, and of the succeeding months, for the purpose of disposing of the property belonging to the Estate of Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, deceased, and of other considerable Consignments. Those who are indebted to the said late Mr. Sanderson, are required to pay their Accounts to the Subscriber (as Curator) on Friday. He has for Sale, Hyson and Single Teas, Loaf Sugar, and a few pieces of Pelisse Cloth. Cyder, and Porter and Ale.

JOHN JONES, Auctioneer & Broker.
Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN will have Public

Sales at their Auction Room, on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week.—Quebec, 10th Jan. 1811.

FOR SALE by JOHN STEWART, No. 16, St. Peter Street.—Prime and common Port Wine in pipes and bottled, Brazil Madeira do. L. P. ditto 4 quarter cases Burgundy, Madeira, Conic brandy, Spirits, 1 butt of fine old Sherry, 21 pipes of Fayal wine, 1 case of Chert, London bottled Porter and Bell's Ale. Also,
110 Boxes Crown glass,
12 Cases green Copperas,
12 Cases Shot,
13 Sheets Lead,
6 Pigs do.
1 Bale coarse wools.
A few chests of Hyson Tea of an excellent quality.—Quebec, 13th March, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.—MARGARET MORRIS having been duly appointed Curatrix to the Estate of her late Husband, JAMES BLACK, formerly Upholster, of the City of Quebec, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate by mortgage, bond, promissory note, book debt, or otherwise, to make immediate payment; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to produce their accounts for examination and settlement.
Quebec, 12th Feb. 1811. MARGT. BLACK.

FOR Sale in the Seigneurie of St. Roch, that fine HOUSE, and EMBELLISHMENT, formerly belonging to Mr. Louis Chapron, situated on the Banks of the River St. Lawrence, with a Hangar of 40 feet long and three Stories high, capable of containing 6 Grain, a Bake house, Stables for six animals, with other buildings, a large Garden, yard, pond, &c. the whole in good order—apply to the proprietor J. BTE. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY.

Quebec, 13th March, 1811.

FOR Sale.—That fine HOUSE at BEAUPORT, belonging to Madame Veuve Juchereau Duchesnay, with two Superb Gardens, Orchard, Pond, yard, Stables, &c. &c.—Apply to J. BTE. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY.

TO be Let.—That fine House, so advantageously situated at the Côte de Beauport, painted outside of a grey colour, and well finished within. Apply to the proprietor J. BTE. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY.

14th March 1811.

TO be Let.—And possession given immediately or on the first of May next—that new, well built and commodious dwelling house situated near the chateau and opposite to the Union Hotel, finished in the best style, and well adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family; having couch house, stables and other offices adjoining, and a good cellar in which is a well of excellent water. Particulars may be known and the house and premises seen, by application to

Quebec, 28th Feb. 1811. MARGARET BLACK.

TO be Let.—And possession given on the 1st May next, the FARM HOUSE and extensive Garden at the Falls of Montmorency; has excellent building for twenty horses, and well adapted for a tavern—apply to the proprietors, JOHN GOUDIE, or HY. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

DEPECHE INTERCEPTEE.

LETRE DE MANSANA A BERTIER.

COPIÉE le 4 Octobre, 1810.

"Monseigneur.—Nous nous sommes mis en marche le 10 du mois dernier pour entrer en Portugal, ainsi que j'ai déjà informé Votre Altesse. Nous arrivâmes le cinquième jour d'un chemin après avoir passé de très mauvais chemins. Nous fumes obligés d'y faire faire pendant cinq jours afin de donner le temps à notre artillerie et au bagage d'arriver, et être mis en ordre. Le lendemain j'ai eu l'honneur de vous informer de Vison.

"Le lendemain cette dernière place le 21. Le troisième jour de la marche j'arrivai en front de la position de Busaco, qui fut occupée par les armées alliées. Angloises et Portugaises. J'allai reconnaître cette position le lendemain au matin au point du jour. J'ordonnai une attaque sur la gauche par le second corps et sur le centre par le sixième; le huitième corps demeura en réserve. La position est certainement la plus forte de tout le Portugal. Le Général Reiguer gagna cependant le col de la Colline, et commença à s'y établir, lorsque le Général Hill, avec un corps de 20,000 hommes, attaqua en colonnes serrées les troupes fatiguées qui commençaient à se former sur la Colline et les chassa en bas. Cette retraite, supportée par une bonne réserve, fut faite en bon ordre, et le second corps reprit sa première position. Dans le centre étoient les divisions de Lison et Marchand. Le premier fit une attaque sur la droite d'un chemin qui conduisit au couvent de Busaco, et l'autre sur la gauche. Le Général Lison étant obligé de monter une montagne escarpée pour regagner le grand chemin, arriva après bien d'efforts; le premier fit une attaque sur la droite d'un chemin qui conduisit au couvent de Busaco, et l'autre sur la gauche. Le Général Lison étant obligé de monter la montagne très escarpée pour regagner le grand chemin, y arriva après bien d'efforts, mais il n'eut pas assez de temps pour former en colonnes serrées et s'y établir; deux colonnes de troupes vinrent en ordre, et protégées par une nombreuse réserve, elles chargèrent cette division, et l'obligèrent de re-

traiter. Le Général Marchand qui devoit supporter cette attaque, prit une position pour arrêter l'ennemi. Les Anglois n'osèrent avancer plus de 300 toises de leur ligne de bataille. Le reste de la journée fut passé en escarmouches.

"Ayant attentivement examiné cette position, que le Lord Wellington n'aurait pas hasardé d'occuper, s'il ne l'eût cru, aussi bien que moi, extrêmement forte, je me décidai immédiatement sur mon plan, et j'eus l'honneur de gagner, par mes manœuvres un avantage qui auroit coûté la vie à trop de braves. J'envoyai des partis d'infanterie et de cavalerie vers la droite et la gauche, pour examiner le pays, et tenir l'ennemi en suspens sur le cours de mes mouvements.

"D'après les nouvelles que j'eus, je me décidai à tourner l'armée Anglaise sur ma droite. La position du pont de Mucella, que l'ennemi avoit fortifié, et sur lequel il pouvoit faire un mouvement de lanc par la colline de Penacosa, favorisa ses moyens d'y transporter toutes ses troupes en moins de deux heures; tandis que le chemin de Sardo, traversant le Col de Caranuela me mena sur Boalvas, pays découvert et fertile. Ce mouvement tourna la gauche de l'ennemi et me donna le pouvoir de manœuvrer sur son flanc. A six heures du soir le 28 je quittai la position de Moira et je marchai vers Boalvas. Le huitième corps qui n'avoit pas souffert, forma la garde avancée, le sixième corps le gros, et le second l'arrière garde. Tous mes blessés suivirent sur les chariots du train et les bêtes de somme.

"L'ennemi, apprenant après minuit cette manœuvre sur sa gauche, plaça une forte arrière-garde à Busaco, et marcha en grand désordre en plusieurs colonnes vers Coimbra, après avoir fait sauter toutes ses munitions et brûlé ses magasins.

"Le 1er, j'arrivai à Coimbra; l'ennemi avoit laissé toute sa cavalerie, avec quelques régiments d'infanterie, que nous chargeâmes. Il se retira de là sur Condeixa. Le 2 j'envoyai ma garde avancée vers ce village, et l'ennemi en fut encore chassé; il est maintenant à Redinha. Ma cavalerie commandée, tous les chemins qui aboutissent au grand chemin de Lisbonne, et le Général Monthermarcha vers Figueira.

"Le Lord Wellington, avec l'armée alliée, retragré vers Lisbonne. Il dit que c'est son intention de nous disputer toutes les positions.

"Je marche en un corps, et j'emploierai tous les moyens de fincer à donner bataille, seul moyen de le détruire, ou de le forcer à rembarquer. L'armée alliée est estimée à 60 à 70,000 hommes, y comprenant 25,000 Anglois. L'ennemi brûle et détruit tout lorsqu'il évacue le pays; il force les habitants à quitter leurs demeures. Coimbra, ville de 20,000 habitants, est désertée. Nous ne trouvons point de provisions; l'armée ne subsiste que sur du bled d'Inde et des légumes que nous trouvons et qui a resté sur la terre.—Le Lord Wellington n'ayant pas nous attendre en pays découvert s'efforce de détruire tout ce qui pourroit lui être utile. Les habitants des villes et des villages sont très misérables; ils sont forcés de servir sous peine de mort. En un mot, aucun péché dans l'histoire n'a jamais eu d'exemple pareil de barbarie.

"Notre perte s'élève à 3000 hommes, y comprenant un grand nombre d'officiers. Le Général Simon de la division de Lison, fut dangereusement blessé et laissé derrière dans les bras de l'ennemi. Le Général Grandjean est mort de ses blessures. Le Général de Division Merle est blessé; ainsi que les Généraux de Brigade Foix et Mancine, ils ne sont pas en état de servir de nouveau de quelque temps. Les Colonels du 26e Régiment de ligne, des 82e, d'infanterie légère, sont tués et plusieurs autres blessés. Il y a plusieurs vacances d'Officiers dans différents corps, qu'il faudra remplir.

"L'armée Anglo-Portugaise avoue avoir perdu 4000 hommes, dont la moitié sont Anglois.

"Je laisse derrière moi mes tués et mes blessés à Coimbra, où je suis après fortifier deux couvens; je ne puis laisser qu'un petit nombre de troupes pour les défendre. La meilleure défense que je puisse leur donner est de battre les Anglois et les forcer à rembarquer.

"Le Général Reiguer mérite les plus grandes louanges; il est conduit en général habile et expérimenté. Le Général Lison a soutenu sa réputation. En un moment tous les Officiers et les soldats se sont battus avec bravoure et enthousiasme. Je vous enverrai un état des récompenses à donner à la brave armée du Portugal, qui est animée du plus grand dévouement au service de l'Empereur.

"Je suis avec le dévouement le plus respectueux

"Monseigneur, &c. &c.

"MANSANA."

SUITE DE QUESTIONS ET DE REPONSES TROUVÉES SUR LE COURIER.

On avertit vous l'armée?—Marchant vers Lisbonne.

La garde avancée étoit à Redinha. Le Commandant en Chef partit le même jour que moi.

On avertit vous les blessés et les malades?—A Coimbra avec une garde de police, et les provisions nécessaires; le peu d'habitants qui restèrent et ceux qui y étoient retournés s'étant rendus responsables du sort des Français qui y ont été laissés; le Prince ayant considéré que 300 à 400 hommes pourroient faire sans à bien qu'un plus grand nombre.

Quel est l'honneur de l'armée?—Donné; si tout depuis les manœuvres du Commandant en Chef, par lesquelles il a pourvu à la position de l'ennemi.

Quelle est la position des Portugais?—Remplis de fatigue, mais les chefs sont tous Anglois; la plus basse classe est revenue en crainte par l'ennemi.

Croyez-vous que nous pourrions arriver à Lisbonne?—L'igit porte à l'espérer; les Anglois ont retragré, et les Français sont remplis de confiance dans le Commandant en Chef.

Trouvez-vous des ressources dans le pays?—Aucune, si ce n'est les légumes qui sont encore dans les champs.—Les soldats n'ont pas encore souffert.

Les Commandants des Corps s'accordent ils avec le Commandant en Chef?—Je n'en sais rien; mais le caractère du Commandant en Chef impose aux Commandants des corps de l'armée.

L'armée a-t-elle beaucoup de munitions?—Je sais qu'il y a deux millions de cartouches, sans compter ce qu'il y a dans les poches.

Avez-vous eu beaucoup de blessés à la bataille de Busaco?—J'ai entendu dire qu'il y avoit eu de 2500 à 3000; mais d'après leur propre aveu les Anglois en ont perdu 4000. L'armée exigeait des renforts pour se maintenir à Lisbonne; et elle n'a pas un seul soldat dans la caisse militaire.

A combien croyez-vous que se monte l'armée Anglaise et Portugaise?—De 60 à 70,000 hommes, dont 25 à 30,000 sont Anglois, sans compter la Milice ou les paysans armés.

Quels sont les plans des Anglois?—De défendre Lisbonne et ses approches, et de faire sauter les Edifices publics. Les Anglois inspirent une grande terreur dans le pays, et obligent tous les habitants à abandonner leurs maisons, et de brûler toutes leurs ressources sous peine de mort. Le Portugal est un désert.

Avez-vous beaucoup de malades dans l'armée?—Non, pas beaucoup; les soldats sont très-bien, et ne désirent que de rencontrer les Anglois.

Londres, le 30 Novembre.—Le Capitaine Churchill du 1er des Gardes l'a dernièrement échappé des plus heureux ment en Portugal. Ayant été commandé par le Général Hill, dont il est Aide-de-Camp, d'aller reconnaître quelques détachements Français le long de la rive droite du Tage, la chaloupe dans laquelle il étoit s'échoua malheureusement vis à vis une batterie nouvellement érigée, qui portoit dessus; et tandis qu'il s'appuyoit le bras sur l'épaulé d'un soldat pour surmonter sa longueur, un boulet de canon emporta la tête du pauvre soldat sans faire aucun mal au bras du Capitaine Churchill, au de là du choc violent du moment.

Dans un des papiers Espagnols dernièrement reçus, on trouve la réponse suivante du Général Mendizabal à une application du Chef des Religieux Français pour la délivrance d'un de cet ordre qui s'étoit enrôlé dans son armée, laquelle réponse a donné une satisfaction universelle. Elle est en substance comme suit:

"Le Chef de l'Ordre Franciscain a certainement oublié ce que le Cardinal Zinzendorf de Ciscro, du même ordre, a fait, lorsqu'il commandoit l'armée qui prit Olan avec tant d'innocence et de gloire pour l'Espagne, qui en entraîna son commandement tant de Religieux de son Ordre. Si en ce temps Son Eminence ne pensoit qu'à détruire l'Algar et y substituer l'Evangile, que ne feroit-il pas maintenant, que la Religion de nos ancêtres et notre Mere-Patrie sont en danger? J'ai pris une légion de Son Eminence. Que le Chef actuel de l'Ordre m'envoie une liste de tous ceux qui, capables de porter les armes, ne vous oubliant pas vous-mêmes, (si vous êtes capable de servir), et nous marcherons alors, et nous détruirons notre Religion et notre Pays." Certainement il n'y en a pas un qui soit plus intéressé que votre Révérence au salut du Pays, afin

que vous demeuriez Chef de votre Ordre. Encouragez donc tous vos frères, afin qu'ils soient agens dans cette noble entreprise, bannissant toute espèce d'indivert. Qu'on n'entende point d'autre voix que celle de guerre contre le tyran, liberté de notre Religion, de notre Pays et de notre bien-aimé Ferdinand VII.

"GABRIEL DE MENDIZABAL."

PAR LA DERNIERE MILLE DE BOSTON.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, le 21 Janvier.—Nous avons reçu l'information suivante d'un Monsieur qui a laissé Mobile, Mardi, le 17 du courant.

Le Colonel Cushing, ancien du Commandant Espagnol la liberté de débarquer sa famille des chaloupes canonnières qui sont à l'ancre à quelque distance du fort, et a pris une maison dans le village. Le Capitaine Fines avec sa compagnie est campé près du village; les patrouilles Espagnoles passent autour de son camp et par les pays voisins. La Milice du Comté de Washington, envoyée par le Lieutenant Colonel Sparks, a été chargée et renvoyée par le Colonel Cushing. Les Espagnols ne rendront plus le fort. Le Colonel Cushing n'a pas d'ordres de le prendre. La loi Espagnole s'oppose. On voit tous les jours des actes d'hostilité entre les Officiers Espagnols et Américains. Tels sont les beaux effets de la philosophie nationale.

CONGRES.

CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANS, Lundi, le 18 Fev.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—Mr. Miller de Kentucky, dit à la Chambre que comme la Session étoit à son fin, il étoit nécessaire de faire quelque chose au sujet des loix de Non-intercourse; que le sujet avoit été discuté à cause de l'arrivée du nouveau Ministre Français, mais qu'il étoit probable que le Président étoit en possession de toutes les informations que l'on pouvoit attendre de ce Ministre; qu'il alloit proposer de demander au Président les informations qui lui étoient au sujet de la révocation des décrets Français. Et il informa la Chambre que si l'on ne recevoit point d'information qui changeât l'état des affaires étrangères, il proposeroit une résolution pour rappeler la loi de Non-intercourse. Il offrit alors la résolution suivante qui passa par une grande majorité—69 contre 20.

Résolu, que le Président soit prié de faire mettre devant cette Chambre toutes informations en sa possession, qui n'ont point été encore communiquées, et qu'il soit à propos de communiquer concernant le rappel légal ou la modification des décrets Français, ainsi que de l'opération pratique de ces décrets, depuis le 1er Nov. dernier.

Copie d'une lettre du Ministère de Finance au Comté de Sussy.

Consseiller d'Etat, Directeur Général des Douanes, datée du 25 Décembre 1810.

Le 3 Août dernier, le Ministre des Relations étrangères écrivoit à Mr. Armstrong, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, que les décrets de Berlin et de Milan étoient révoqués, et qu'après le 1er Novembre, les effets cesseroient; étant bien entendu, qu'en conséquence de cette déclaration, les Anglois révoqueroient leurs ordres en conseil et renonceroient à leurs nouveaux principes de blocus qu'ils voulaient établir; on que les Etats-Unis, en conformité à l'acte commencé, feroient respecter leurs droits par les Anglois.

Sur la communication de cette note, le Président des Etats-Unis émita le 2 Novembre, une Proclamation qui annonce la révocation des Décrets de Berlin et de Milan, et qui déclare qu'en conséquence toutes les restrictions imposées par l'acte du 1er. Mai, 1809, cesseroient par rapport à la France et ses dépendances.

Le même jour, le Département de la trésorerie adressa aux Collecteurs des Douanes des Etats-Unis, une lettre circulaire, qui leur prescrivait d'admettre dans les ports et les eaux des Etats-Unis les vaisseaux armés Français, et leur enjoignit d'appliquer après le 2 Janvier prochain, la loi du 1er Mai 1809, qui défend toute relation de commerce aux vaisseaux Anglois de toute description aussi bien qu'aux productions du sol, de l'industrie, ou au produit de l'Angleterre et de ses dépendances.

Sa Majesté ayant vu dans ces deux pièces l'annonce des mesures que les Américains se proposent de prendre le 2 Fev. prochain, pour faire respecter leurs droits, m'a ordonné de vous informer que les décrets de Berlin et de Milan ne doivent pas être appliqués aux Vaisseaux Américains qui sont entrés dans nos ports depuis le 1er Nov. qui pourroient en venir à l'avenir; et que ceux qui ont été révoqués par convention à ces décrets doivent être l'objet d'un rapport spécial.

Le 2 Fevrier je vous informai des intentions de l'Empereur par rapport aux mesures définitives à prendre pour distinguer et favoriser la Navigation Américaine. J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser

(Signé) Le Duc de GARET, Ministre de Finance.

Boston, le 1er Mars.—Il y a maintenant soixante jours que nous n'avons eu de nouvelles de Lisbonne ou des arrivées dans le voisinage. Le Capitaine Luce, qui laissa cette place le 29 Décembre, dit que l'escadre Anglaise se préparoit à sortir de Toulon, la flotte qui bloquoit ce port ayant été dispersée dans une tempête.

Nous apprenons d'une source des plus respectables, que Mr. Moutier, Chargé d'affaires Anglois, a fait savoir à notre Gouvernement, que l'information officielle de Mr. Russell, (rendue publique) que les décrets Français sont point révoqués, sera regardée comme vraie par le Gouvernement Anglois, et qu'il sera forcé de regarder la continuation du Non-intercourse comme dirigée contre lui exclusivement, comme mesure hostile, qui exige des démarches immédiates pour les rencontrer. (Nat. Fed. Rep.)

Extrait d'une lettre reçue à Nassau datée de la Havanne, le 11 Janvier.—"Le Navire de St. Mij est implacé, est venu à la hauteur de cette place ce matin allant de Vera Cruz à Cadix et ayant à bord quatre millions et demi de piastres et mille sacs de Cochenille, et se sentant en large pour recevoir à bord le Membre du Cortes pour cette Ile. Don Andres de Jauregui; quelques uns des officiers qui ont dit qu'ils disent que les révolutionnaires du Mexique, quo qu'ils battent dans tous les engagements, gagnent toujours de la force."

Extrait d'une lettre d'un Monsieur à Buenos Ayres à son ami à Providence, datée du 18 Novembre 1810.

"On vient de recevoir des lettres dans le moment, qui disent que les troupes du nouveau Gouvernement ont eu un acte avec les troupes de ligne du Roi, et ont gagné une bataille; la perte de 300 hommes; tués et blessés, par laquelle les Mecs de Potosi sont tombés entre les mains du nouveau Gouvernement, ce qui fera circuler une plus grande quantité d'argent ici."

Nous avons en la Gazette de la Nouvelle-Orléans du 17 du mois dernier et qui est la plus forte assurance du rétablissement de la tranquillité dans ce territoire. Il parait que tous les troubles ont fini par la mort de deux émeutiers par les brigands, et la destruction de trois maisons par la feu. Il n'y a eu aucune seule scierie empoisonnée. Il y a eu environ 100 brigands tués et pendus, et plusieurs autres seront exécutés.

Des lettres de Smyrne mentionnent qu'une des caravanes de Potosi en passant sur le Désert de Syrie, en septembre dernier, furent surprises par des montagnards d'Arabes par un terrible tourbillon de vent, qui détacha le sable en mouvement l'agita comme les vagues de la mer. La caravane comptant avec 800 personnes tant Mameluks que les égyptiens &c. étoient avec leurs chameaux, répandus en une ligne de près de trois miles de long. Cette circonstance contribua à la conservation de la garde avancée, qui fut mise à l'abri au côté sud de la chaîne de montagnes de Kateron, tandis que le reste de la caravane, qui étoit de 5000 âmes, fut enseveli sous la masse de sable.

MONTEVIDEO, (Vendredi), le 21 Février.—Flux pour... Nous continuons à recevoir de différentes parties de cet Etat des détails de la continuation de cette maladie. Depuis deux semaines il y a eu environ vingt malades dans le Village. L'autre nuit les habitants, qui étoient en grand nombre, ont été de nuit surpris. Vendredi dernier, nos deux Médecins furent si près que, en même temps, la députation fut pour un moment nous menacer. L'honneur étoit peint sur tous les visages. L'air universel étoit, que nous nous? Les affaires furent arrêtées quelque temps. Il étoit difficile d'avoir du secours suffisant pour prendre soin des malades, quoique les habitants fussent extrêmement émus, et offrirent volontiers leurs services. Heureusement, cependant, le Docteur Joseph L. W. de Montevideo, qui étoit à notre secours. Par ses

talens supérieurs et son traitement judicieux de la maladie, il n'y a pas un seul malade pour lequel il ait été appelé dès le commencement, (et il en a eu plus de trente, qui n'ont bien à présent. Il n'y a eu que deux morts dans le cours de la semaine dernière. Nous n'avons pas eu de nouveaux malades depuis 48 heures. On doit observer, ici que les Médecins ont eu le plus grand secours et une guérison certaine dans l'usage de la boète à vapeur.

PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS-CANADA.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE.

VENDREDI, le 8 Fev.—Mr. le Secrétaire Foy, délivra à la Barre, conformément à une adresse de la Chambre à Son Excellence, un compte détaillé des dépenses encourues pour réparer et améliorer le Château St. Louis; et le dit compte fut référé à un Comité de cinq membres.

Une Requête de Jacques Lacombe, de l'Assomption, demandant une loi qui l'autorise à ériger un pont sur la Rivière de l'Assomption, fut présentée à la Chambre.

La Requête de George W. Laundy, demandant une loi qui l'autorise à bâtir un pont sur la Rivière Jacques Cartier fut référé à un Comité spécial.

Message du Conseil Législatif informant la Chambre qu'il avoit consenti au Bill qui continue la levée des droits de l'Acte de la 45e Geo. III. Chap. 14, sans amendement, et qu'il avoit aussi consenti aux conférences au sujet des amendemens sub

de Bill de Police et sur le Bill des maisons de Pote.

SAMEDI, le 9.—La Chambre s'ajourna toute de Querorum.

MARCHÉ DE QUEBEC.

Depuis Mercredi, 7e, jusqu'à Mercredi, 13e. Mars, 1811.

Beuf par lb. dans les Marchés.	20	0	4	0	0	45
Ditto dans les étaux.	0	0	5	0	0	6
Le Mouton lb.	0	0	6	0	0	9
Le Veau.	0	0	6	0	0	7
Le Lard, par lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10
Le beurre salé par lb.	0	0	1	0	0	12
Le Suif.	0	0	11	0	0	10
Le Farine par quintal.	1	10	0	0	0	0
Pois pr. minot.	0	8	4	0	0	18
Avoine do.	0	3	0	0	0	3
Le Foin par 100 bottes.	0	10	0	0	0	10
La Paille.	1	13	4	0	0	17
Bois.	1	0	0	0	0	0

DISTRICT DE JUSTICE DE LA CITE DE QUEBEC, VENDREDI le VINGT-DEUXIEME Jour de Mars courant, à ONZE heures du Matin, une Session de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour les causes criminelles, dont tous Juges de Paix, Coronaires, Connétables et autres Ministres de Justice dont l'opinion étoit de devoir assister à la dite Cour, présidents connaissance, afin qu'ils soient là et alors en personne, pour faire les choses qui pourront être légalement ordonnées par la dite Cour.

JA. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Quebec, le 13 Mars, 1811.

Les Propriétaires de la DILLIGENCE de Québec et de Boston remercient humblement le Public de l'encouragement généreux qu'ils ont eu cet hiver, et prennent la liberté de l'informar qu'en conséquence de la loi qui régit près de la ligne de 45 degrés (sur leur route) ils ont expédié d'ajourner leur Diligence pendant quelques mois; lequel ajournement aura lieu Lundi le vingt-cinquième jour de Mars courant.

JOSIAH STILES, pour lui-même et le reste des Propriétaires de la Diligence.

Quebec le 14 Mars 1811.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Margaret Morison ayant été dûment appointée Curatrice de la succession de son défunt mari JAMES BLACK ci-devant Membre de la Ville de Québec, prie toutes les personnes qui doivent à la dite succession par hypothèque, billets promissaires, obligation, ou par autrement, de payer immédiatement, et tous ceux à qui la dite succession doit, sont priés de produire leurs comptes pour être examinés et ajustés.

Quebec, le 13 Fevrier, 1811. MARGARET BLACK.

PAR ENCAN.

Sera vendu MARDI prochain le 19 du courant et-tous les MARDIS suivans.

PLUSIEURS consignations consistant en marchandises sèches de toutes descriptions.

AUSSEI.

25 Caisnes de Savon jaune,

20 Caisnes de Chandelles,

34 Quarts de Beuf,

5 Voies de Charbon.

Un assortiment de hardes.

La Vente commencera à UNE heure.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Enc. & Court.

Quebec, le 14 Mars, 1811.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN auront des Encans à leur Chambre MERCREDI et SAMEDI de chaque Semaine.—Quebec le 10 Janvier, 1811.

A VENDRE.—Par JOHN STEWART No. 16 Rue St. Pierre.—Du Vin de Port de la première qualité et commun en Pipes et en bouteilles, Madeira du Bourg d'Utré P. L. 4 Quarts de Bourgogne, Eau de vie de Cognac, 1 Tonne de Vieux Vin de Sherry, 2 Pipes de Fayal, 1 Caisse de Bourdeaux, du Porter de Londres et de l'Ale de Bell en Bouteilles.

AUSSEI.

110 Caisnes de Vires,

11 Quarts de Couperose verte,

12 Quarts de Plomb à tirer,

19 Feuilles de Plomb,

6 Saumons du,

1 Balle de gros linaiges,

Quelques Caisnes de Thé Hyson d'une qualité excellente.
